

Had I seen but one of this species never would I have ventured to describe it as new, but having thirty examples under my eyes all as like as a row of peas in a pod I felt no hesitation; it is one of those that the most untutored would distinguish at a glance from any of the other species; with it was taken numbers of *C. micronympha*, *C. amica*, *C. muliercula* and a curious variety of *C. ilia*.

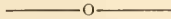
In the February number "Can. Ent." (vol. xxix), p. 39, the *Argynnis* described by W. H. Edwards in "Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. v, p. 204, under the name of *carpenterii* has again been re-christened as *charlottii*. The synonymy of this insect now stands thusly:

Argynnis leto Behr., Cal. Acad.

" *carpenterii* W. H. Edwards, Proc. Am. Ent. Soc.

" *charlottii* W. Barnes, Can. Ent.

The last name comes close to that of *charlotta* given by Haworth in Lep. Brit. 1803, to a *Melanotic* aberrant of *A. aglaja*, but all this matters little as the poor thing, despite all the accumulated rubbish, will still remain *A. cybele* var. *leto*.



SOME NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW LEPTIDÆ.

By C. W. JOHNSON.

In studying the species of the genus *Dialysis* my attention was called to the incongruity that exists in the venation of *D. elongata* and *D. rufithorax* Say. It will no doubt be of interest to show more fully the remarkable variation in the venation of the wings referred to by Prof. C. H. Tyler Townsend (Proc. Wash. Ent. Soc. ii, 118) and by Dr. Williston (Kan. Univ. Quarterly, iii, 263). *D. elongata* (fig. 1) has four posterior cells, but there



Fig. 1.

is usually a slight angle to the discal cell, and in one specimen (on one wing) a stump that suggests the origin or remains of the missing vein. In one specimen (♂), on one wing only, there is a cross-vein that divides the discal cell into two unequal parts (this vein is indicated by a dotted line). In another specimen (on one wing) the first and second branches of the fifth longitudinal vein are not separated by a cross-vein, but united

thus \gg at the outer end of the discal cell. The venation of *D. rufithorax* is perhaps the most variable of any known species. The vein that separates the fourth and fifth posterior cell is as often incomplete (fig. 2) as it is complete (fig. 3). While in three specimens one wing has the former and the other the latter character. Two or three specimens show another peculiar variation



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

(also shown in fig. 2) in having stumps of veins projecting from the third longitudinal vein, one near the anterior branch, and two from the branch, one near the junction the other near the tip; there is also one on the first branch of the longitudinal vein about half way between the discal cell and the posterior margin. The above facts will, as has already been shown by Dr. Williston, cause the abandonment in this case of "four posterior cells" as a generic character.

Dialysis elongata Say.

Stygia elongata Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. iii, 41, 1823; Compl. Wr. 11, f. 5.

Anthrax elongata Wiedemann, Auss. Zw. i, 315, 1828.

Lomatia elongata Wied., Auss. Zw. i, 561; tab. ii, f. 6.

Xylophagus americanus Wied.? Walker, List, etc., i, 128, 1848.

Dialysis dissimilis Walker, Dipt. Saund. iv, 1856.

Triplotricha dissimilis (Walk.) Osten Sacken, Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1883, 295.

Agnotomyia elongata (Say), Williston, Entom. Amer. ii, 106, 1886.

Dialysis dissimilis (Walk.) Williston, Kans. Univ. Quart. iii, 265, 1895.

Dialysis elongata (Say) Williston, Kan. Univ. Quart. iii, 265, 1895.

From descriptions, a study of Walker's type (through the kindness of Mr. E. E. Austen), and an examination of a large amount of material, as the species is quite common in the vicinity of Philadelphia, I can only arrive at the above conclusion as to synonymy. Say described a male, while Walker's specimen, the type of the genus, is a female.

Dialysis fasciventris Loew.

Triplotricha fasciventris Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1874, 380.

♂.—Length 8 mm. Head black; face, frontal triangle and occiput covered with a silvery white pubescence, mouth-parts and the first and second joints of the antennæ yellowish, third joint and style brown, ocelli reddish. Thorax black, shining, with minute yellow hair, sternum with silvery pubescence, humeri and the outer half of the scutellum brownish.

Abdomen black, with prominent yellow hair; first, second and third segments with a wide posterior band of yellow, the remaining segments with a narrow border, which is somewhat obscure on two last. Venter, first, second, third and fourth segments yellowish, with the basal half of the second, third and fourth more or less blackish, the last three segments black, hypopygium reddish, base and tips of the claspers black. Legs yellowish, tip of the anterior and middle tibiae and the entire tarsi black, tip of the posterior femora, the entire tibiae and the tip of the first and the other joints of the tarsi black. Wings tinged with blackish, which is more conspicuous beyond the discal cell, and a band that extends across the wing at the base of the discal cell, costal cell and base of the wing tinged with yellow; halteres blackish, base yellowish.

♀.—Length 9 mm. Head black, antennae entirely yellow, mouthparts brownish. Thorax yellow, shining, translucent, with very minute yellow hairs; pleurae yellow, with a large, shining, brownish black spot; scutellum yellow, translucent. Abdomen yellow, sparsely covered with prominent yellow hair, base of the first segment narrowly margined with black; second, third and fourth with a wide basal band of black, the bands occupying fully one-third of the segment and a uniform width throughout, fifth segment black, with a posterior band of yellow; sixth and seventh segments yellow, with two longitudinal lines of black, basal half of the ovipositor black, terminal portion yellow; venter yellow, base of the fourth and fifth segments blackish, sixth and seventh black, with a posterior band of yellow. Legs the same as the male, except that the black portions have a more brownish color.

Two specimens (♂ ♀) collected at Cranberry, Mitchell County, North Carolina, June 10, at an altitude of 3250 feet by Mr. H. W. Wenzel. I had looked upon *D. fasciventris* as the female of *D. elongatus*, but through the kindness of Mr. Samuel Henshaw I learn that Loew's type has five posterior cells. As the male has never been described, and as the original description is probably inaccessible to many I here redescribe the species.

Chrysopila griffithi n. sp. ♂ ♀.—Length 5-6 mm. Face, front, vertex and occiput grayish brown, vertical angles with minute black hairs, mouthparts, antennae and arista reddish brown. Thorax brownish, with an obsolete dorsal stripe of a darker shade; hairs yellowish, sparse, pleurae with blackish hairs. Abdomen brownish black, sparsely covered with yellowish or whitish hairs. Legs yellow, femora of a more reddish color; halteres yellow, tips black. Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with yellow, stigma and cross-veins clouded with brown. In two specimens the longitudinal veins are also slightly clouded.

Ten specimens, Boykins, Va., June 10: Hertford County, North Carolina, June 9, 1895; Tifton, Ga., September 3 and 25, October 5 and 16, 1896 (Dr. Hough).

This species is dedicated to my friend, Dr. H. G. Griffith, who assisted me in its capture.

Chrysopila modesta Loew, Centur. x, 14, Texas.

One specimen, Elkhart, Ind. (R. J. Weith).

Chrysopila rotundipennis Loew, Centur. i, 19, Georgia.

Several specimens of this species were collected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, July 14, 1891; Pendleton, N. C., June 7; Hertford County, North Carolina, June 9; Boykins, Va., June 10, 1895.

Symphoromyia hirta n. sp. ♂.—Length 7 mm. Head black, face blackish gray, with a silvery white reflection, vertical triangle black, with long black pile; palpi and proboscis black, palpi with long whitish pile, first joint of the antennæ black, with long black pile, second and third joints and arista dark brown. Thorax and scutellum bluish gray with long, black pile, dorsum of the thorax with three longitudinal black stripes, which are attenuated posteriorly. Abdomen and venter bluish gray, with long, brownish and yellow pile; femora and tarsi black, tibiæ dark brown, tips of the femora yellow; halteres yellow. Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with brown, stigma and base yellowish.

♀.—Length 5.5 and 7 mm. Pile throughout much shorter than in the male. Face, front and vertex bluish gray, lighter on the face; front and vertex with minute black hairs, first joint of the antennæ brownish, mouth-parts reddish, tips of the palpi and proboscis dark brown; ovipositor reddish.

Three specimens, Edge Hill, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, June 2; Philadelphia, June 11. The species resembles closely the *S. crassicornis* of Europe.

In recently going over some dipterological literature I find the name *Leptogaster longipes* given to a Jamaican species (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1894, 273) is preoccupied by Walker for an Asiatic species (Proc. Linn. Soc. iii, 89, 44). I therefore propose in its place the name of *Leptogaster clavipes*.

OBITUARY.

ALOIS ROGENHOFER, Lepidopterist, in Vienna, on January 15, aged 65 years; was formerly Custos of the Naturhistorisches Hofmuseum.

C. F. WIEPKEN, Ornithologist and Coleopterist, in Oldenburg, on January 29.
